

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY JOEL K. MEAD, AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

We have received the following communication from a gentleman whose political sentiments we respect. We shall not say whether his opinions are erroneous or correct; such as they are, we give them to our readers. In addition, we are happy to observe, that prompt and vigorous measures have been adopted by our government to compel Spain to respect our flag.

For the National Register.

MR. MEAD,

I was very happy to perceive that you noticed in your last, the outrages committed by Spain on our flag in the case of the Firebrand. I have no doubt it will excite universal indignation, from one end of the continent to the other, and perhaps lead ultimately to a war with Spain. The storm has been gathering for some time: the conduct of the *amiable* Ferdinand has been such as to alienate the affection of his subjects, and disgust the crowned heads of Europe; and he will, in all probability, be abandoned to the fate he merits by his folly, ingratitude, and iniquity.

The liberty he allowed the British army to land in East Florida, and carry on their operations against a nation at peace with him, was of itself sufficient to justify the aggressions of this country; and if we had taken immediate possession of that territory, it would have been perfectly reconcilable to the principles of justice and the laws of nations. I should, however, be unwilling to see this country commit any act that might be censured by foreign powers, or that would look like a desire to enter into a state of war unnecessarily with any nation. Whatever were the circumstances attending the capture of the Firebrand, the insults and outrages offered to her officers and crew were such as to call down the immediate vengeance of this country, or to require a disavowal of the injuries committed. The flag of a nation should always be respected; every outrage should be forborne, if peace and harmony were desirable; and should that flag be guilty of any impropriety, the best and most proper remedy is to appeal to the nation to which it belongs; and if no reparation is made, it is then time to commence hostilities. A war with Spain is not to be dreaded: it would serve to employ our navy, now in a manner unoccupied and disengaged, and aid the cause of liberty and independence on the southern continent of America.

That Florida would be wrested from her immediately is beyond all doubt; and that she could obtain nothing but disgrace and ignominy in a contest with the United States is equally certain; while the advantages resulting from a free and uninterrupted commercial intercourse with South-America would be incalculable. In reflecting on this subject, I have frequently thought that it was the interest and the policy of this government to assist our South-American brethren in obtaining their independence, and establishing a free government. It will be recollected, that under similar circumstances, we were assisted, not, indeed, by a republic, but, what is more surprising, by a monarchy, by whose aid and instrumentality we were so fortunate as to obtain an acknowledgement of that independence of which it is our pride to boast. I cannot, therefore, see why we should be so backward in lending them our assistance. It seems to have been the design of Providence, that these two great continents, forming the new world, should be one vast republic, affording to man an asylum from persecution, and a shelter from oppression, and exhibiting to the world a theatre at once novel, interesting, and sublime, in which the human mind might develop all its powers, and attain all its perfections. A strong and powerful sympathy exists among the people of this country towards the patriots of the south, who have been so long struggling to obtain that which it is our happiness to enjoy, and which, I again assert, it is our interest and our duty to aid them in acquiring. Such being the state of excitability in this country, it will require but a small provocation to render the people perfectly satisfied with a war with Spain; and if I am not deceived, the recent indignity offered our flag will produce a commotion not easily tranquilized.

I have always felt a warm solicitude in favour of the patriots of the south, but since the accession of the present despot to the throne of Spain, whose folly and whose tyranny are revolting to human nature, that solicitude is doubly increased. That independence will ultimately be the result of their glorious efforts is, I think, unquestionable; but the period may, for the want of proper union and concert, be long procrastinated. Spain, however, I am inclined to believe, will never again derive the smallest benefit from South-America. They have struggled too long, and are too much dissatisfied and disgusted with the mother

country, ever to submit to her yoke again. I must confess that I should wish to see this country join, with heart and hand, in accomplishing the entire restoration of the new world from the thralldom and tyranny of European despotism, and giving it freedom, independence, and consequent happiness. The United States need not fear any consequences that might grow out of such an attempt; and whatever may be the supposition, a conflict with Great Britain ought not to be anticipated. Under present circumstances, the independence of South-America would be vastly more advantageous to England than their colonization. Shut out, as she is at present said to be, from Spain, by the absurd and deleterious policy of Ferdinand, South-America, when in peace, and independent, would afford her innumerable advantages, in a commercial view, that she cannot now enjoy—and the united republics of South and North-America would hereafter bid defiance to the ambition and power of the greatest potentate of Europe.

ALCIBIADES.

MEDICAL.

For the National Register.

The Hooping-cough being at present generally prevalent among children, and as persons living in the country, at a distance from medical aid, may be rendered very uneasy by the urgent symptoms it sometimes assumes, I think it may be useful to make known to such a very simple remedy for this distressing infantile disorder; which was suggested to me some years since by a lady on Cumberland Island, in the State of Georgia. The good effects of this remedy I witnessed in upwards of fifty cases, among the black children on the plantation; all of whom, by the use of this remedy, passed through the disease, without experiencing one bad symptom, while the children in the neighbourhood, treated in the usual manner by the physicians, were dying in great numbers. This remedy consists of equal portions of new milk and the lye strained from hickory ashes; of which one table spoonful may be given every hour through the day to a child of 7 or 8 years old. Astruc supposes the cause of this disorder to be seated in the stomach, and to consist of indigestions of that organ, producing acid eructations, and sometimes vomiting, whereby the pharynx and larynx are irritated. Admitting this to be the cause, the rationale of the operation of this medicine becomes at once obvious, consisting in the neutralization of the superabundant acid of the stomach by the vegetable salt that is held suspended in the lye.

C. B. H.

VARIETY.

For the National Register.

SIR,—Humbold, in describing the city of Mexico, adds the following note; which I have translated for your city readers. W—.

From the plan of the city of Washington, and from the magnificence of its capitol, of which I have seen but a part executed, the *federal city* will be one day, without doubt, a much finer city than Mexico. Philadelphia has also the same regularity of construction. The alleys of platanus, acacia, and populus heterophylla, which adorn its streets, give it a beauty almost rural. The vegetation of the banks of the Potomac and Delaware is richer than what we find at 7,500 feet of elevation on the ridge of the Mexican Cordilleras. But Washington and Philadelphia will always resemble the beautiful cities of Europe: they will not strike the eyes of the traveller with that peculiar, I may say exotic, character which belongs to Mexico, Santa Fe de Bogota, Quito, and all the tropical capitals constructed at an elevation as high, or higher, than the passage of the great Bernard.

MOUNT ATHOS.

According to both ancient and modern writers, a singular phenomenon has been observed in connection with this classic mountain. Strabo* says that Mount Athos is of a conic form, and of so great an elevation that the inhabitants upon its summit perceive the sun three hours before those who inhabit the banks of the sea: and Pliny† observes, that the shade of this mountain extends, in certain seasons, to a statue which stands in the middle of Myrina, a city in the Isle of Lemnos. It was by signals from this mountain (the origin of the telegraph) that Agamemnon apprised Clytemnestra, his wife, of the capture of Troy in a few minutes after it was taken. When we landed at *Koum Kale*, says Lechevallier,‡ the first chateaux, situated upon the Asiatic side, at the entrance of the Dardanelles, the declining sun was upon the point of disappearing behind the summit of Mount Athos. The azure colour of the peakes of Imbros and Simothrace appeared to acquire a new lustre, by the brilliant mass of light which the sun cast upon a sky the most pure and serene. In directing our eyes to the west, we discovered a cone of shade, which took its origin from the summit of Athos, and whose base, projecting horizontally, seemed to raze the surface of the sea, and to direct it towards the Isle of

* Strabo, lib. vii.

† Pliny, Hist. Nat. lib. iv. cap. xxiii.

‡ Voyage de la Troade, lib. i. p. 261.

Lemnos. After the lapse of a few moments, this shade rose in the atmosphere, dissipated, and lost its form in proportion as the sun descended below the horizon.

It was this mountain that Stasicrates proposed to form into a statue of Alexander, grasping a city in one hand, and with the other discharging a river into the sea.

Translated for the National Register.

GRECIAN ANTIQUITIES.

After having visited, says Lechevalier, in his "*Voyage de La Troade*," the quarries of Mount Pentelica, which the Athenians caused to be worked by slaves, like the mines of Laurium, I arrived in the plain of Marathon. My guides made me observe many tumuli of earth, which they called tombs. I remarked one in particular, at the entrance of the plain, on the side of Laurium, and which appeared larger than the rest—it was that of Miltiades. This hero, formidable to foreign nations, did not continue long after the battle of Marathon before he became an object of suspicion to the factions of Athens. The vanquisher of Darius was condemned, and expired in irons, with the wounds he had received in the service of the state. I have been assured that the painter Fauvel, who resided in Athens for many years, caused the tomb of Miltiades to be examined, and that he discovered the ashes and the bust of this hero. I passed the night amidst the tombs of Marathon. Pausanias says that formerly there was heard every night in these places the noise of combatants and the neighing of steeds; but now nothing is heard but the cries of jackalls, which are very numerous in the mountains of Greece and Asia.

W—

TOMBS.

Tumuli, or mounds of earth, are of high antiquity. They have always been used by nations in the origin of society; and from their structure and materials, are as durable as the earth itself. They have different names, and are formed in various rows, their principal object being to cover and protect the ashes of the dead. In Cornwall, says Dr. Borlasse, are seen a great number of these mounds, made of earth or stone, and called *barrows*, a Saxon word, which signifies to cover, inter, &c. The most ancient monument of this kind is that of Ninus, the founder of the Assyrian empire.* They were also common among the Greeks; and the tomb of Laius, father of Œdipus, existed in the time of Pausanias.† Virgil states that this usage prevailed also among

the Romans, and that it was more ancient than Remus and Numa.‡ These mounds are to be met with in various parts of the world; in Greece, Germany, Denmark, Russia, England, and America. Mr. Jefferson, in his Notes on Virginia, says "barrows are to be found all over the country," these, he observes, "are of different sizes, some of them constructed of earth, and some of loose stones." The Greeks called them *kugegala*, or mounds of earth; the Scots *karns*, or mounds of stone; and the Turks *tape*. Their form was very simple, and generally conical, which secured them from the injuries of time. The Egyptian pyramids are nothing more than a more perfect species of mound, and were, no doubt, designed for the repositories of the dead. These mounds, for the most part, contain urns, and towards the centre there were round or quadrangular cavities, which were designed to receive the bones and ashes of the dead. When there was a deficiency of stones, the ancients made use of earth; they were sometimes erected in valleys, but most commonly on summits, in plains, on the field of battle, or near the high way, in order, says Lechevalier, to recal to the traveller the common destiny of man.

It was anciently considered as a great honour to be interred on the field of battle. The tumuli of the simple soldiers were arranged in a right line on the field, like the front of an army. Pausanias says, that the soldiers who fell in the battle of Marathon were deposited in this celebrated plain, and that Miltiades himself, who commanded them, desired to leave his mortal remains where he had acquired immortal glory. The grandeur and elevation of these tumuli were generally proportioned to the quality of the dead, or the affection and respect of those who survived them. The mound of Ninus was frequently taken at a distance for the citadel of Ninevah; that of Aliattes, king of Lydia, was more than a fourth of a league in circuit, and 1,560 feet in diameter; and that which Alexander built in honour of Ephestion, his friend, cost 1,200 talents. I shall conclude with the remarks of Lechevalier on this subject: "A great number of these tumuli are seen in the plain of Troy. Some are in the midst of the plain itself, and some upon the hills which surround it. Those are upon the summit of Pergama, and these are ranged upon the banks of the Hellespont; all occupy exactly the same place which Homer has designated. When one is placed upon the summit of Bounar Bachi, no great effort of imagination is necessary to represent the entire theatre of the Illiad. The

* Herodotus.

† Pausanias, p. 508.

‡ Virgil's *Æn.* xi. 207.

different tombs of the Grecian and Trojan warriors are exposed to the view of the traveller. No doubt similar monuments are found in other countries; but where can be found, at once, so many objects conformable to the pictures of Homer, united in so small a space. An eminence for the situation of the city of Troy, (Bounar Bachi,) a plain in the neighbourhood of the Hellespont, terminated by two opposite capes, and sufficiently large for the movement of the armies; two rivers (Scamander and Simois) which flow through it, and unite at a small distance from the sea. When I beheld, at Cape Sigceum, two tombs of unequal grandeur, could I avoid recognizing those of Achilles and Patroclus. When I perceived another, on the opposite promontory, I immediately recollected that Ajax was encamped on the left of the Grecian army, and that his ashes must repose there. The tomb of Aigettes, is it not to the right where Strabo has placed it, and in a situation the most advantageous for furnishing Polytes with the means of observing the movements of the Greeks. In fine, it is here, and no where else, that we must look for the plain of Troy." W—.

* Voyage de la Troade, tom. ii. p. 267.

FINE THOUGHT.

The superiority of mind over matter is thus elegantly illustrated by W. Bruce, of Ireland:

"It was for the birth of a blind and mendicant rhapsodist that seven cities contended; and Troy is not the only place preserved from oblivion by a poet. While even the situations of magnificent cities are forgotten, we are familiar with the insignificant village that sheltered some humble philosopher, or the rill that quenched the thirst of some indigent bard."

THE OHIO UNIVERSITY.

We have been politely favoured with the following account of Athens, Ohio, and the literary institution of that place, in answer to a note we addressed some time since to one of the trustees. Believing that it will be not less pleasing to our readers than it is gratifying to ourselves, to mark the progress of knowledge and improvement in the west, we give it a place in the *Register*. It is one proof of the advantage that may result to the country from similar donations from the national legislature. The writer observes, that it is a hasty sketch, written in a short recess from a press of business, but guarantees the correctness of the statement, as far as it goes:

Athens, Ohio, October 14, 1816.

The town of Athens, though yet small, is gradually progressing in improvement and importance. Its situation is on a peninsula, formed by the Hockhocking river; has a handsome elevation; is healthy, and commands a beautiful and extensive prospect up and down the river: it has, in all parts, the purest water in abundance; and, immediately in its neighbourhood, the best of freestone, limestone, and clay for brick, in great plenty. The town is the seat of justice for Athens county, and has a handsome brick court house, lately erected; also a free-mason's lodge, just built, with brick; and, of the same material are a number of its dwelling houses, an academy, and school house.

The literary institution established here is known by the name of the Ohio University, and has a revenue, at this time, of about two thousand three hundred dollars annually, arising from certain lands belonging to the institution, given by congress, consisting of two townships, six miles square each. The townships lie adjoining, and in one of which is this town. When the whole of these lands (some tracts of which yet remain to be leased) shall become productive, the revenue from this quarter, which is our present all, will a little exceed three thousand dollars a year. The seminary commenced its literary operations a few years ago, by an academic school, under the superintendence and instruction of the Rev. Jacob Lindley, the present presiding officer. This school, in which are taught the various branches of literature and science, is in a flourishing situation, and daily growing in reputation and usefulness. Several of its students, having already completed a regular course of collegiate education, have received the first honours of a well-earned diploma.

The trustees have undertaken the erection of a college, beginning with one wing 82 feet by 50, the foundation of which is laid, and the bricks for the superstructure will be ready for use early in the next season. The building will be three stories high, with the addition of a spacious cellar under the whole. Our little finance, out of which the academy has its support, is managed with the utmost care, and made to do all that is possible: but every person must be sensible that it is hard struggling with such stinted means; and it is hoped that the honourable exertions making by the trustees will be every where duly noticed, and the undertaking receive that patronage and assistance, from a generous public, which is due to its importance.

One of the Trustees.

A NEW BANK.

We have been favoured with the following letter from the gentlemen whose names appear at the bottom; to which we give publicity for the information of the public. Were every bank to publish a similar statement, we think it would be an advantage to the public.

THE STATE OF OHIO,

Mount Vernon, Oct. 3, 1816.

DEAR SIR,—“The Owl Creek Bank of Mount Vernon” commenced its operation on the 5th ult. The nominal capital of which is \$25,000, with a discretionary power to raise it to double that amount. It is not yet chartered. Richard Harrison is the engraver of the plates for the notes. The president is James Smith; the cashier L. S. Silliman. The devise on the notes is an owl and mill, & the edge of a grove, which is emblematical of the place where the bank is situated. Mount Vernon is the seat of justice for Knox county, and is situated on Owl Creek: at the south side of the town is an elegant grove: the surrounding country is remarkably fertile.

Yours, respectfully,

JAMES SMITH, *President.*

L. S. SILLIMAN, *Cashier.*

BRUNSWICK CONVENTION.

On Monday last, the committee to whom the subject was referred, made the following Report, which we copy from the Portland Argus:

REPORT.

The committee appointed to examine the returns of votes on the subject of the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, and report thereon, also to inquire what further measures it will be expedient to adopt to obtain the consent of the Legislature of this Commonwealth to such separation; also, to consider and report on the memorial of John Low, Jun. and others, against the votes from the town of Lyman, and also the memorials of the inhabitants of Mercer and other towns concerning said separation, have attended to that service, and ask leave respectfully to REPORT IN PART—

That they have examined all the papers and documents purporting to be returns of votes from the towns and plantations in Maine, which have been committed to them, and find that a very large proportion of those votes are incorrectly or illegally returned.

In nearly half of those returns the question which was to have been submitted to the people, was imperfectly or erroneously stated.

Very many of the meetings appear to have consisted of other persons than qualified voters. In several towns certain descriptions of voters appear to have been excluded. In this state of the votes, your committee feel a reluctance on the one hand in excluding the expressions of the opinions of any portion of their fellow-citizens, possibly correct, and on the other, in admitting any

return which may be the result of imposition or fraud.

If other considerations or views of the subject, can authorize them to dispense with a strict or rigorous scrutiny, their inclinations urge them to the adoption of such a course.

But inasmuch as the memorial from J. Low, Jr. and others, relating to the improper and unfair conduct in the officers and voters of the town of Lyman, was specially referred to your committee, they were obliged to give it their particular consideration.

It appears to your committee that after the meeting was opened, a motion was regularly made, and put, and carried, that the voters be polled to see who were for and who against the separation; that though this course was objected to, it was carried into effect. Thus in a town where the majority was decided against the separation, were its advocates designated and pointed out, before they were allowed to carry their written votes. Thus were a portion of the citizens deprived of expressing their opinions without inspection, and subjected to the influence of powerful men, and the censure or disapprobation of a vindictive majority. Your committee have therefore rejected the return from the town of Lyman.

By recurring to the 2d and 3d sections of the act concerning the Separation of the District of Maine from Massachusetts proper, and forming the same into an independent State, we find that the convention is authorized to form a constitution, provided “a majority of five to four at least of the votes returned,” are in favor of the measure. The meaning of the word *majority* is doubtful—This word is sometimes understood to mean the excess of one number over another, and sometimes the excess of half the whole number. Exclude the words “a majority of” in the 2d and 3d sections of the act, and no doubt remains but five yeas to four nays or five months of the votes returned, would be required. But your committee do not feel authorized to say that these words have no meaning.

In the report of the committee prefixed to the act, it appears to have been the intention, that the expediency of separation should have been decided, by “an assembly of men, charged with the most solemn duties,” meaning no doubt a convention of delegates chosen by towns.

Here the delegates would have been in proportion to the number of majorities in each corporation, and not in proportion to the aggregate majority of all the votes returned.

It is understood that the bill as first reported to the legislature, authorized the delegates to decide on the expediency. It was, however, so far amended, as that on the day of the choice of delegates, the inhabitants of the towns, districts and plantations, qualified to vote for Senators, were to give in their written votes on the question proposed in the act, and a majority of five to four was required. As the delegates must be apportioned according to the respective majorities of their towns, so on the question of separation, the majority of yeas in the towns and plantations in favor must be, to the majority of nays in those opposed, as five to four, of the votes returned. The corporate majorities of yeas must be placed in one column, and those of nays in the other, and each added—Then as five is to four, so is the aggregate majority of yeas in the towns and plantations in favor, to the aggregate

gate majority of nays in those opposed. In this way only can your committee give a meaning to the word *majority*, as contained in the 2d and 3d section of the act.

The whole number of votes returned, including those subject to the exceptions mentioned, is

The yeas are 22,316

The nays are 11,969

The whole aggregate majority of yeas in the towns and plantations in favor, is 6,031

The whole aggregate majority of nays in the towns and plantations opposed, is 4,409

Then as five is to four, so is 6,031 to 4,825, the nays required. But the majority of nays is 4,459 only. Hence it appears that upon this construction of the act there is a majority of five to four at least of the votes returned in favor of the said district's becoming an independent state.

Your committee are aware that it has been the popular construction, that *five ninths* of the votes returned are necessary. But they apprehend that this construction has prevailed rather from the use of an expression not contained in the act, than from a necessary import of the words themselves. Where this act is doubtful, it should receive such interpretation as shall best comport with the public will.

That will has often been decidedly and unequivocally expressed. On the 20th of May last, the single question of expediency was decided in the affirmative by a very large majority. On the 2d of September, with the terms and conditions before them, and the groundless alarms of expense to the people and embarrassments to the coasters, the citizens of Maine, by the majority here reported, have decided the question again. And they are here represented by a majority of delegates in favor of the measure. It is expedient, therefore, that this convention should give such a construction to the act as shall best effectuate the hopes and gratify the expectations of the people of Maine. But your committee forbear to recommend that this convention act without deliberation and advice.—The legislature of Massachusetts will soon be in session. No inconvenience would arise in consulting their wishes or asking their opinions. Should they, as they undoubtedly will, confirm this construction, or otherwise explain or modify the law so as to give effect to the voice of this majority of the people, much dispute would be prevented and great satisfaction afforded to the opposers of the separation.

But if, contrary to all reasonable expectation, the opinion and decision of Massachusetts should be unfavourable, we could at an adjourned session of the convention, determine for ourselves and carry the act into full effect, agreeably to our own understanding of its provisions!

But in the report of the committee, prefixed to the act, we find it conceded, that "expectations have been authorized, that the legislature of Massachusetts, would consent to the proposed separation, when the deliberate wishes of a *Majority* of the people should be developed in favour of the measure." And we have no doubt that, with the present commanding majority, Massachusetts will give such fair and rational interpretation to the law, as shall carry into effect the "*deliberate wishes*" of the people of Maine.

Confident that a separation must be declared, your committee would recommend, that, as soon

as may be, a constitution of government should be prepared, to be presented to the people of Maine. But as much time and labour would be required, before so important a document could be matured, they would propose an adjournment to some future day, and that a committee be appointed to sit in the recess and report a constitution at the next meeting of the convention.

In this stage of the progress of the people of Maine to independence, it is proper that they should apply to congress for their admission into the Union. It is important, also, that a law be passed, that in case of separation, our coasting trade should be secured from additional embarrassment. Should the legislature *confirm their consent*, congress, at their next session, would admit us into the Union. But should Massachusetts give an unfavorable interpretation of the act, or refuse to modify it, as justice requires, congress would decide, whether we have not complied with the conditions upon which the consent of Massachusetts was to be obtained.

Your committee have considered the memorials from sundry inhabitants of Mercer and other towns, complaining, that they have no delegates in the convention. And they are satisfied that in forming a constitution, these and other towns & plantations are entitled to be heard. They can, however, devise no other remedy, (except what may be contained in that part of the constitution which shall provide for amendments,) than an application to the legislature, so to modify the act, as to admit those towns and plantations not represented, to send delegates to this convention at its next meeting.

Your committee, therefore, ask leave to report the following resolutions—which are submitted:

Resolved, That the further consideration of the votes returned, be referred to the next session of this convention to be held by adjournment.

Resolved, That provided all those papers and documents, which purport to be returns of votes, should be legal and correct, the whole number of yeas is 11,969

The whole number of nays is 10,347

That the majority of yeas of the town

and plantations in favor of separation is 6,031

That the majority of nays in the towns

and plantations, opposed to separation 4,409

and that the majority of yeas as aforesaid is to the majority of nays as aforesaid, a majority of five to four, at least, of the votes returned.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to make application to the legislature of Massachusetts, to ratify and confirm its consent that the *District of Maine* shall be a separate and independent State.

Resolved, That a committee of—be appointed to report a constitution for the commonwealth of Maine.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to make application to congress for the admission of Maine into the Union, upon the same footing as the original States.

Resolved, That the same committee be directed to endeavor to obtain an alteration of the law of the United States, that in case of separation, our coasting trade should be relieved from additional embarrassment.

Resolved, That when this convention adjourn, they adjourn to the—day of—, to meet at this place.

LEGISLATURE OF CONNECTICUT.

On Wednesday last, his Excellency Governor SMITH, arrived in New-Heaven. He was escorted into the city in the usual manner, by the second company of Horse-Guards.

On Thursday the Legislature of this State commenced their fall session at New-Heaven. The Governor was escorted to the State-House by his usual attendants.

The House of Representatives elected CHARLES DENISON, Esq. their Speaker, and *Elisha Sterling*, and *Thomas S. Williams*, Esq. their Clerks. The House soon after, upon message from his Excellency, met the Governor and Council at the Council Chamber, when his Excellency delivered the following

SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Council,

Mr. Speaker, and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

No important change in the foreign relations of the United States seems to have taken place since the last meeting of the legislature, nor has any event occurred to disturb our internal repose. It becomes us gratefully to acknowledge the Divine Goodness in the continued enjoyment of peace abroad, and of tranquillity at home.

That the advantages which were confidently expected from the restoration of peace have not been realized in their full extent, is indeed a subject of regret, but not of despondency. The embarrassments arising from a limited commerce, and the too successful competition of foreign vessels in the transportation even of our own productions, from the depressed state of manufacturing employments, and the unequal and restricted operations of the monied institutions of the country, are evils to which no adequate remedies can be instantly applied. I trust, nevertheless, they will be gradually subdued. The discouragements to navigation which may have grown out of the late commercial treaty will expire at no very distant period, and I think we may entertain a well grounded confidence that they will not be revived. Other embarrassments will undoubtedly disappear as the country shall return to the regular pursuits of industry, and as Divine Providence may favour the characteristic assiduity and enterprise of our citizens. In the mean time, the representatives of a people extensively concerned in the cultivation of the soil, and in the arts and manufactures with which it is connected, will not lose sight of those objects. I am persuaded, gentlemen, you will be disposed to afford them such encouragement as shall comport with the best views of the interests of the commonwealth.

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the re-organization of the militia contemplated by the act of October last has been effected, as far as respects the infantry, cavalry and artillery. The General Orders embracing these arrangements will be submitted to your examination. The formation of the regiments of Riflemen will probably be completed in season for the appointment of their field officers at the present session. In discharging the duties enjoined by the act, no pains have been spared to fulfil the intentions of the legislature in a manner the least burdensome to individuals; to combine, in short, as much as possible the personal accommodation of our fellow-citizens with regularity and efficiency in the sys-

tem. How far the attempt has succeeded time will determine. It would not be strange that in arrangements affecting in a greater or less degree nearly every company in the State, errors should have intervened from a want of the requisite information, or from other causes.—These it is hoped are few, and when discovered will be readily and cheerfully corrected. You will permit me, Gentlemen, to congratulate you on the accomplishment of a reform which recent events had shown to be every way desirable, and which, if carried into effect, as it unquestionably will be, with the accustomed spirit of our militia, must eminently conduce to the military strength, and consequently to the future safety, of the State.

By particularly adverting to the act already mentioned, it will be seen that some future provisions are required to insure its complete operation. You will also observe that by a late act of Congress an alteration is prescribed in the rank and commissions of field officers—a regulation which you will doubtless consider it expedient to adopt at the present time.

It is not my design, Gentlemen, to detain you by an unnecessary reference to the various subjects which may suitably engage your attention. You will allow me, however, to remark, that the law which defines and punishes forgery, was passed at a period when the notes of incorporated banks constituted but a small proportion of the circulating medium of the country. Hence, to forge, alter or counterfeit instruments of this description, was subjected to no higher penalties than were annexed to several offences which are obviously of an inferior grade, whether we regard the temptation to the crime, the frequency with which it is committed, or its injurious effects upon the great interests of the community. If, therefore, in the one case, the punishment be now adequate, it is in the others manifestly too severe. From the free and general circulation of bank notes authorized by different states, it would appear that this is peculiarly a question in which the respective states have a common concern, and are consequently interested in establishing a uniform mode of treating the offence. In many of them, it is believed, a much more exemplary punishment is inflicted than is specified in our laws. It is, at any rate, to be desired, that a crime which strikes at the root of credit & confidence amongst men, should, if possible, be effectually prevented. How far a change in the intercourse of society requires a corresponding alteration of our criminal code in the case to which I have alluded, is a point respectfully suggested for your consideration.

An election of President and Vice-President of the United States will be held in the month of December next. Conformably to the existing law, it will be the duty of the legislature to appoint, within the limited time, the number of electors to which the State is entitled.

In all measures, Gentlemen, which may be calculated to promote the welfare of our immediate constituents, or which shall contribute in any respect to support the national constitution, and advance the prosperity and honour of our country, you may rely on my sincere and cheerful concurrence.

JOHN COTTON SMITH.

General-Assembly, October
Session, A. D. 1816.

IMPORTANT LAW CASE.

From the (Newbury) Political Index, of Oct. 8.

Two causes were tried at the late circuit in this county, before his honor Mr. Justice Platt, involving principles of much importance, and in which questions of law are raised for the decision of the Supreme Court, greatly interesting to many of our citizens. The first was *Prime* against *Roe*; an action brought by a young woman, for a breach of promise of marriage. The defendant, when he made the promise, was but 20 years old—he refused to fulfil his engagement, and before he attained the age of 28, married another girl. He has no property of his own; but his father, with whom he still lives, is a farmer, in easy circumstances. The defence set up was *infancy*—that the defendant was not bound by his promise, made whilst a minor. The judge overruled the objection, and decided that the action was sustainable in this class of promise against any person of capacity to contract matrimony, which was at the age of 12 in females, and 14 in males. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, of 1000 dollars damages.

The question of law, whether an action will lie on such contract, is taken up to the Supreme Court.

The other case was *Borden* against *Fitch*.—The mother prosecuted for seduction and loss of society, &c. of her daughter, by defendants procuring a ceremony of marriage to be performed, falsely pretending himself to be a single man, when he had a wife then living. The defendant exhibited and proved a divorce from his former wife, granted by the supreme court of the state of Vermont, "for desertion of him by his wife and other causes," and an exemplification of the statute of that State authorizing such divorces to be given. It was proved that his former wife was a native of Connecticut, and had always resided in that state, except for a short period that she had resided with the defendant in New-York, and that he never had any settled residence but in Connecticut and New-York. The judge decided, that the divorce was obtained by the defendant in fraud of the marriage contract—that the parties not being both resident in the state of Vermont, the court of that state had no jurisdiction of the subject matter, and that the divorce being granted for causes not authorizing one by the laws of this state, was of no force in our courts. That it accordingly afforded no justification to the defendant. He was a married man, and his second marriage fraudulent and void. It was proved that the plaintiff and her daughter knew nothing of the divorce, until after the second marriage, and that the defendant has always represented his wife to be dead. The character and conduct of the defendant was proved to have discovered itself to be most atrocious and depraved. The jury retired a few minutes, and brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for \$5,000 damages—the whole amount claimed in the declaration.

The counsel for the defendant have taken the case to the supreme court for their opinion on the validity of the divorce; and should that court decide against the defendant, avow their determination to remove to the supreme court of the United States.

Jeu D'Esprit.—The ladies of Maine, it is said, are opposed to a separation; and are all for union—to a man.

Continued from page 123.

SKETCHES OF THE BARBARY STATES.

No. IV.

On the conclusion of the second Punic war, the power and resources of the Carthaginians had become so weakened, as to afford no prospect of changing the obnoxious features of the treaty entered into with the Romans after the battle of Zama. They, however, had the consolation to know, that if they were unable to shake off the yoke, that their weakness would be the means of insuring their tranquility, and rendering dormant the destructive ambition of their great rival—they were deceived in their calculations; and the opposition of the elder Cato laid the foundation for the third Punic war. The Carthaginians finding their hopes of peace had fled, and perceiving their enemy was bent on their destruction, prepared to make a desperate effort in defence of their liberties. The Romans, under the command of the consuls Marcius and Manilius, commenced the siege of Carthage, which was prosecuted with vigour, until a fleet and reinforcement arrived; and the besieging army was then commanded by Scipio Emilianus. This general, with his combined forces, made his dispositions with considerable ability; he blockaded the Carthaginian fleet, which was sheltered in the inner harbour, the celebrated Cothon, and made preparations to burn them by means of fire ships, when the Carthaginians, it is said, in one night, with an incredible industry, cut a canal by which their fleet sailed out, and doubling the point now called Cape Carthage, blockaded the Roman fleet, which had taken shelter in the Bay, opposite to the level part of the city known by the name of the suburbs of Mentracium. This canal, or cut, as it is called by historians, is at present so choked by the sand and earth which have been collecting for many centuries, that it is somewhat difficult to identify it. After some labour, however, we were enabled to fix upon the spot. The Cut is at the base of the hill on which the Citadel of Byrsa and the Temple of Esculapius stood. It ran between the upper and lower town called Megara; and when viewing the same from the summit of Cape Carthage, the length of this canal is a full half mile, and ran about south-east and north-west.

Scipio continued the siege with great vigour, and gained only inch by inch. Carthage was defended by Asdrubal, a man of dreadful energy; and when Scipio had made himself master of the suburbs and lower town, Asdrubal retreated into the citadel, and continued to defend the city with great bravery; but being overpowered by numbers, he sued for peace, and deserting his companions in the hour of danger, gave up the citadel. The deserters and mercenaries, finding themselves betrayed, set fire to the splendid Temple of Esculapius; and the noble wife of Asdrubal, to mark her abhorrence of the treachery and meanness of her husband, threw herself and her children in the flames.

Thus fell Carthage; and the flames which consumed it lasted seventeen days. Rome now had no rival to contend with—a strong military force still remained to her—without war or active employment, they commenced a system of broils and commotions, which depraved their manners, corrupted their habits, introduced civil wars and

factions, until their liberties expired at the feet of Carthage.

Several attempts were subsequently made to rebuild the city of Dido by Tiberius Gracchus and Julius Cæsar: and Strabo affirms that a flourishing colony existed, celebrated for its schools of eloquence. In the new city St. Cyprian, Arnobius and Lactantius resided, and rendered it celebrated for their learning and piety. Carthage was still reserved for new scenes of desolation. An unlooked for enemy, after overrunning Europe, suddenly made his appearance. The fierce Vandals, under Genseric, appeared before the walls of Carthage, and fixed his seat of empire in that city. These barbarians overran Africa, which they held for near a century, razed Carthage, its walls, aqueducts, and towers to the earth—it was the ruins, as they left them, which we now viewed. Africa, in 647, fell into the hands of the Moors.

We left Tunis early in the morning, with an escort, for the purpose of viewing the ruins; and went out at the gate called Babelswaka, which opens in front of a modern aqueduct built by Charles V. now used to convey water into two forts which guard the road to the place, and at the same time commands the town. Carthage is nine miles from Tunis; yet I have reason to believe, that in its most flourishing time, when it contained upwards of a million of inhabitants, that Tunis must nearly have joined it. On the borders of the lake we meet occasionally with the foundation of houses very near Tunis; and the hollow sound arising from the horses hoofs at times, led us to believe that we were crossing some subterraneous passage. In fact, Carthage was entirely undermined, and for a most extensive distance was composed of these subterranean caverns: the hill on which the citadel was built is a complete shell; and for several miles from Carthage holes are seen in the earth of considerable depth, flagged with square stones, and leading, no doubt, to passages of great length: the confined air renders it impossible to explore these caverns to any distance: if it was possible, and was permitted, many valuable discoveries might be made. The number of sieges this city has witnessed, its great wealth, and works of the arts it possessed, must have rendered these subterraneous passages extremely useful. From Tunis to Carthage the road is perfectly level and clear, interspersed here and there with a few carob trees. We leave the fortress of the Goletta to the right, about a mile distant, and first reach a beautiful spot called Marsa, at the foot of Carthage, on which most of the foreign consuls have summer houses and gardens. Carthage was built on three hills; and all historians concur as to this point. Yet these hills cannot be distinguished at any distance; but when you arrive at the foot, the three divisions are distinctly seen; these hills are not taken for cape Carthage, which is at a small distance behind them, and near one hundred feet higher; it was on the promontory where the citadel and temple of Esculapius stood, which was the strongest part of Carthage. On the summit of the hill there is at present a Turkish village, the burial place of a favourite saint, called Sidi Busaid; formerly none but Mussulmen were permitted to pass through this village; at present this superstition is wearing away. On the extreme point and height of cape Carthage,

is a tower, raised at present as a signal post to announce the appearance of vessels bound in, who are seen at a distance of thirty miles. This tower was built by St. Louis of France; and on this spot the good king died while endeavouring to wrest the country from the Moors.

It is impossible to conceive or to describe the beauty of the surrounding country, when reviewed from this height. The eye glances over an amphitheatre of above sixty miles in circumference. On the left Cape Bon and the village of Soliman, the high and curious shaped mountains of Mamelif, at the foot of which are the celebrated mineral springs, so often visited by the Romans; the extensive Bay of Tunis, with the shipping and fortress of the Goletta; the lake and city to the right, the village of Ariana, the Gulph and town of Porto Farina, below the ruins and scite of Carthage, the vast plains on which stood the suburbs of Mentracium, the clusters of the olive and carob trees here and there interspersed with a few melancholy cypress, above which are occasionally seen the Minarets and Mosques, gives a most delightful appearance to this situation; and when Carthage was in its most flourishing state, its splendid temples and extensive commerce, surrounded as it was with numerous villages and tributary towns, must have truly made it the first city in the world; and it is much to be lamented, that so beautiful a country, with a soil and climate fruitful and salubrious, should continue at this day in the power of barbarians.

The only remains of Carthage yet in a perfect state are the cisterns which supplied the city with water when besieged: these cisterns are of astonishing beauty, and form a row of cells or caverns, each of which are about fifty feet in length, twenty in breadth, and twenty in depth. These cisterns are built in an oval form, with great neatness; they were plastered with a cement which has become hardened by time, and the water this day in them is perfectly sweet; at the extremity of them small temples were built, and the aqueduct which supplied them brought the water fifty miles from Zowan; the ruins of the aqueduct are visible, and can be easily traced the whole distance. The enterprise and industry of the work has never been exceeded.

Below the hill on the sea there are remains of an extensive mole, which the gradual approach of the sea has covered; there are sufficient ruins, however, to justify the belief, that it was a most extensive work. Large square masses of stone, of which the mole was built, are seen in two or three feet water, and some of them have been found with large iron rings affixed in them, to which the cables have been attached.

The whole of Carthage, which is rugged and uneven, is covered with ruins—foundations of houses, cisterns, caverns, pieces of marble broken columns, giving at once an idea of its nature and extent.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Easton Star.

RELIEF FOR A SHORT CROP OF CORN: 1816.

Travelling lately through the country, I have discovered, and from the information of others, am satisfied, that the crops of corn now growing will be much shorter than the late one. As a result

lief to the poor (and indeed to the rich) I am induced to lay before the community a certain remedy for the saving of thousands and tens of thousands barrels of corn, that every year are unnecessarily wasted in feeding of the numerous horses and work cattle that are annually used by the farmers of our country. The saving herein alluded to is not a *speculative opinion*, but is the result of my experience during the present year; and with me and my posterity to the end of time, even if corn were at half a crown the bushel, the present mode of feeding should continue.

I have more than 20 horses, including old and young, and 8 work oxen, on my dwelling plantation, and since Christmas not one bushel of corn have they ate, unless by my 3 road horses. Many of my neighbors will tell you that my horses never looked so well; and I positively assert, that never since I have been a farmer did my stock of horses and cattle do their labor with so much ease to themselves, and pleasure to me—never were they so healthy and so well to look at. A doubt last fall whether I should have corn enough for my own consumption, drove me to the experiment herein related, and a salutary and profitable one I have found it. It enabled me to sell several barrels of corn.

My top fodder I carefully saved, and had it cured as green as the corn would allow; this was the food that my horses were fed with. I had it cut pretty fine in a common chopping box, filed a large trough with it, and over it sprinkled some water, and a small quantity of bran or shorts: this they devoured with more voraciousness than I have ever witnessed in horses at their food; a refuse at the end would sometimes be left, when I had it taken out every night and morning, and given to the work cattle and milch cows, which would leave their other food of hay, husks, or straw, to fight for this. Will you believe me, when I assure you, that at my dwelling plantation we cultivate 350,000 corn hills, (about 180 acres) the tops of which were entirely fed away in the above manner, not one harmful being used in the common wasteful mode.—The blades of my corn were principally used in the same way. I had as good a crop of clover and timothy hay as ever went into a horse-rack, yet so much did my horses prefer the chop stuff, that the racks were seldom empty, not oftener than once, and at most twice a week.

Some will ask where are we all to get bran or shorts? I will tell you how I got enough to last my horses from Christmas until my flushing for fallow will be completed. Last winter I had about a thousand bushels of old indifferent wheat of the last year's crop, which I had manufactured into flour and sold, the bran and shorts of which have lasted me ever since, and are not used. This plan I shall adopt so long as I live, unless I can make annual contracts for a supply, on suitable terms: in doing which there will perhaps be but little difficulty. But those who do not like that trouble, or to whom it may be inconvenient, have always a remedy at hand, and by the by a better substitute. You can have meal; and one quart is a sufficiency for one horse for the day and night, which is certainly much cheaper than twenty ears of corn for your horse per day when idle, and the double of it when working. The great advantage in the top fodder is the sweet juices it contains, and which when chopped up, wet and sprinkled with the offal of wheat, or with meal, keeps your horse in good

health, and full, gives his hair a good complexion, and keeps his skin loose. It multiplies the litter of your stable several fold.

Now is the time to save your fodder: and if from want of labor you are unable (as often happens) to save both tops and blades without injury to the one or the other, let the blades be lost, or injured; for there is no comparison in value between them, the tops being the most nutritious. So confident am I of the very great importance of the top fodder, that I believe it, alone, and without mixture, (except with a little water) will sustain a horse, or fatten a bullock, better than the usual mode of corn, &c. There is in practice, and has been ever since the settlement of the country, a most wasteful method of feeding work-oxen with corn, of which they consume an immense quantity. This is bad economy, as well as injurious to this useful animal; for when they are fed with corn, it passes through them, (one half of it at least) undigested; the cause is, that they have not long feed enough in them to wrest the corn in its passage, until it performs its intended purposes. Nor can you prevent it, while you keep up the corn feeding system. Work cattle, or fattening cattle, ought to feed on nothing but hay, or chopped fodder; or, if you wish them to have grain, it should be made fine and mingled with their drink. This will aid very much to their fattening, and a quart per day is enough. But if you feed them on corn, they will eat your hay very limitedly indeed, be it ever so good; cattle, if feeding for the butcher, or work-steers, must be kept full of something, and corn will not fill them, though they eat until they leave at every meal. Horses are very much of the same nature.

If the above advice is pursued, thousands of farmers who anticipate purchasing of corn will have an abundance; hundreds who think that perhaps with close feeding, &c. they will have enough to supply them, may sell more than half, or two thirds, of their crops; and those who think they shall have a few barrels to sell, may double, treble, perhaps quadruple their quantity, by which the markets will be kept fully supplied, and the purchasers will have it at a fair price that will no longer oppress them.

JACOB GIBSON.

Marengo, (Md.) Sept. 22, 1816.

N. B. On my dwelling plantation I have but twelve work horses: they have cultivated for me 350,000 corn hills, (about 180 acres); they have trod out 2000 bushels of wheat, and have finished me about 300 acres of fallow, (of which they will do the seeding) and all this work without corn. In cleaning up my corn houses I shall clean the shattered corn and make meal of it to complete my feeding for the year; I am, and have been for some time, chopping my green tops and feeding with them. I beg you all to try the experiment immediately, and test its truth. I shall make 12 or 1400 barrels of corn, 200 of which will supply my wants for the whole concern, as we shall feed with corn nothing but the families and hogs.

From the Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

At a stated meeting of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, held Oct. 8th, 1816, the following communication was read, and the information therein contained being considered

highly important, and interesting to farmers, it is ordered that it be published.

S. HAZARD, Assist. Sec'y.

CORN GRUBS, OR CUT WORMS.

Belmont, August 8, 1816.

SIR—This season has been remarkably unpropitious to our crops of Indian corn, which, however, are far better than we could have expected, and will, on the whole, be plentiful, (although in many parts of our country they have been greatly injured,) if we should be favored with a mild autumn. The ravages of the grub, or cut worm, have been uncommonly ruinous. In our 3d vol. 281, 282, I mentioned, that the corn grubs, or cut worms, are the progeny of the beetles, (called by Entomologists, *Scarabæus Carnifex*,) which we see rolling balls of cow dung to be deposited in the earth, for shelter of their offspring contained in them and progress to the state in which they are so mischievous to us. The holes in which the balls are lodged, are never deeper than should be the furrows of good ploughing.—Therefore, the prevention of this scourge, so often deplored and so seldom guarded against, is always in the power of every provident farmer: and if he will not prevent, he ought not to complain of the injuries to which his corn crops are subject. The preventative is fall-ploughing; which exposes the progeny of the Grub to destruction, by frosts and other inclemencies of the winter. During a period of more than 50 years, I have been personally engaged, or constantly interested in practical farming; and I can truly say, that I never suffered any material injury from Grubs, when I turned up my fields intended for corn, in the fall of the year. I always harrowed the fallow, and previously thereto, often rolled down the sod. When I could procure lime at that season, or early in the spring, I was, and am still in the habit of spreading it on the corn fallow—and, although this is a sure destroyer of the progeny of the beetle, yet the effect was manifest without the application of lime. If fall-ploughing yielded no other benefits, (and numerous are its advantages,) one would imagine that this would be sufficient to recommend it to general adoption. Yet, although the practice has been of late years more commendably attended to than formerly, is really deplorable that it is not universally followed. Merely ploughing is salutary; but the harrowing, and thereby completely separating the clods, and breaking up the nests or depositories of vermin, is equally essential. Besides, the sod being thus decomposed, and access of air prevented by harrowing, (and if previously rolled, the more so,) the weeds and the grass do not vegetate in the spring. If undisturbed, and they may so remain if the seed be shallow planted, those pests become rotted; and assist, instead of impeding the growth of the crop.

I have made extensive inquiries this season, and I have found, universally, that those who fall-ploughed, judiciously, escaped the Grub.—In some instances, where the field was only partially ploughed, or the work ill managed, the Grub was more or less injurious; and I considered these as exceptions to the general fact, without shaking the principle of the practice. In some fields only partially fall-ploughed, the superior vigour of the corn is strikingly perceptible.—Ploughing or backing up a few furrows in the spring, and leav-

ing balks for the worms to feed on; may have partial advantages; but this is a miserable substitute for fall-ploughing; and is a disgusting proof of negligent and slovenly farming, though it may occasionally succeed.

I am your very obedient servant,

RICHARD PETERS.

Robert Vaux, Esq.
Secretary to the Philadelphia Society
for promoting Agriculture.

FARTHER HINTS ON CIDER.

[Communicated to the Agricultural Society of Connecticut by General Humphreys.]

Cider that is clear, is certainly much preferable to that which is turbid. But, in attempting to fine the juice of the apple, after it is fermented, frequently as much harm as good is done, by taking from it some of the vinous qualities, whenever the operation has been negligently or unskillfully managed, by filtering through sand, or adding foreign substances. Drawing from one cask into another, is the simplest and safest process for common farmers. Isinglass, eggs, milk, and the sily matter prepared from cattle's feet, have been used to separate the feculent particles and clarify the liquor, and other substances, such as turnerick and red sanders, to give it a colour. The body has been sometimes impaired and made meagre, by having too much of the clarifying substance mixed with it. If it be desirable to have a deeper reddish colour than usual, it will be acquired by grinding the pomace finer, and letting it remain longer in that state than common, before it is pressed. The particles which partake of the nature of the fruit, will thus give it a zest and tinge, which will prevail over the aqueous particles that first run off from the apples, immediately after their having been imperfectly mashed or crushed.

If prevention be better than remedy, it will be wise to put a pint or half a pint of cider-brandy or other spirituous liquor into the barrel, when washed clean, after the cider has been drawn from it; and then, rolling the cask, to fix the bung thoroughly tight in it. It will by that means continue sweet until the next season. When once strongly impregnated with a musty taste, it is almost impossible for it to be cleansed, even by taking out one of the heads and burning straw in the inside, fumigating it with brimstone, or any other process which has been tried: the inveterate and ruinous flavour having penetrated very deep into the wood itself, it will, at least, be extremely difficult ever to be entirely extracted.

FINE ARTS.

The following communication appeared in the New-York papers about the 15th inst.

American Academy of the Arts.—On Saturday last arrived in this city, those celebrated Paintings of Mr. West, which for some years past have adorned the walls of the Philadelphia Academy. These paintings are intended to be added to the extensive collection now deposited in the apartments of the American Academy of this city. We are happy to learn, that the public exhibition will take place early in the ensuing week, when our citizens will be gratified with a view of many of the most valuable productions of their distinguished countrymen, *West, Trumbull, Savage*

Alston, Leslie and others. The statuary belonging to this Academy is known to be of superior value; and the directors of the institution merit the highest praise for their unwearied exertions in forming a united collection of statuary and painting, which, in point of excellence, is unrivalled in this country, and eminently calculated to diffuse a knowledge of the principles, and to spread a taste for the practice of the Fine Arts.

EDUCATION.

The following is an extract from a Speech of Mr. Philips, the Irish Barrister.

"Of all the blessings which it has pleased Providence to allow us to cultivate, there is not one which breathes a purer fragrance, or bears an heavenlier aspect than education. It is a companion which no misfortunes can depress—no climate destroy—no enemy alienate—no despotism enslave—at home a friend—abroad an introduction—in solitude a solace—in society an ornament—it chastens vice—it guides virtue—it gives at once a grace and government to genius: Without it, what is man? A splendid slave! a reasoning savage! vacillating between the dignity of an intelligence derived from God, and the degradation of passions participated with brutes; and in the accident of their alternate ascendancy, shuddering at the terror of an hereafter, or hugging the horrid hope of annihilation. What is this wondrous world of his residence?"

"A mighty maze, and all without a plan."

A dark and desolate and dreary cavern, without wealth or ornament, or order—But light up within it the torch of knowledge, and how wondrous the transition! The seasons change—the atmosphere breathes—the landscape lives—earth unfolds its fruits—ocean rolls in its magnificence—the heavens display their constellated canopy, and the grand animated spectacle of nature rises, revealed before him, its varieties regnated, and its mysteries resolved! The phenomena which bewilder—the prejudices which debase—the superstitions which enslave, vanish before education. Like the holy symbol which blazed upon the cloud before the hesitating Constantine, if man follow but its precepts purely, it will not only lead him to the victories of this world, but open the very portals of omnipotence for his admission. Cast your eye over the monumental map of ancient grandeur, once studded with the stars of empire, and the splendors of philosophy. What erected the little State of Athens into a powerful commonwealth, placing in her hand the sceptre of legislation, and wreathing round her brow the imperishable chaplet of literary fame? What extended Rome, the haunt of a banditti, into universal empire? What animated Sparta with that high, unbending, adamantine courage, which conquered nature herself, and has fixed her in the sight of future ages, a model of public virtue, and a proverb of national independence? What, but those wise public institutions, which strengthened their minds with early application, informed their infancy with the principles of action, and sent them into the world, too vigilant to be deceived by its calms, and too vigorous to be shaken by its whirlwinds. But surely, if there be a people in the world, to whom the blessings of education are peculiarly applicable, it is the Irish people. I think, I know my countrymen—lively, ardent, intelligent, and

sensitive, nearly all their acts spring from impulse, and no matter how that impulse be given, it is immediately adopted, and the adoption, and the execution are identified. It is this principle, this principle it can be called, which renders Ireland the poorest and the proudest country in the world—now chaining her in the very abyss of crime—now lifting her to the very pinnacle of glory—which in the poor, proscribed, peasant Catholic, crowds the gaol and feeds the gibbet—which in the more fortunate, because more educated Protestants, leads victory a captive at her ear, and holds echo mute at her eloquence; making a national monopoly of fame, and, as it were, attempting to naturalize the achievements of the Universe.

From the True American. ANTIQUE SCRAPS.

"It's neither rhyme nor reason."—This old saying, applicable to all poet-tasters and egotists, had its origin from the famous Sir Thomas Moore, Chancellor of England, in the time of Henry 6th, of whom it is storied that an author asking Sir Thomas's judgment of an impertinent book, he bid him turn it into verse; which he did, and showed it to the Chancellor, who replied—"Why, ay, now 'tis something like—now 'tis rhyme, but before 'twas neither rhyme nor reason."

Rose Noble.—Coined by King Edward 3d, which the hermetic philosophers affirm, was of gold; made by the power of prosecution or philosopher's stone, by Raymundus Lullius, while in the Tower of London, and endeavor to prove it by the inscription. On one side is the king's image in a ship, to notify that he was lord of the seas, and on the reverse, there was a Cross Fleury, with the oneux inscribed, *Jesus autem transiens per medium eorum ibat, which they profoundly expounded.* As Jesus passed invisible through the midst of the Pharisees so that gold was made by a secret and invisible art amidst the ignorant.

The Helchesites.—Were a sect, who had one Helchesatus for their ringleader, and held the strange, but convenient doctrine, that it was no sin to deny Jesus Christ in time of persecution.

VALERIAN.

INDIAN SLAVERY.

From the Zanesville Express, September 12.

A person named BENJAMIN POWELL, of about 45 years of age, passed through this town last week, on his return from Indian slavery, after an absence from his friends (such as survive) of nearly 5 years. He appears to be a man of truth, and considerably intelligent. His simple but affecting narration excited a lively interest, in his behalf, in the feelings of several citizens in this place; they administered to his necessities, by furnishing him with pecuniary aid sufficient to defray his expenses to Dayton, where he expects to find some of his surviving friends. In confirmation of his interesting story he exhibited a hand nearly burnt off, and showed upwards of twenty scars on his body, most of which were evidently made with a tomahawk. Accompanied with such evidence, his statements gained him credence; of which statements the following is a brief sketch.

Benjamin Powell, in the year 1808, removed from Kentucky, to the upper fork of the Sandusky river, and settled on a tract of land belonging

colonel Patterson. The surrounding country was then a wilderness, except that Powell had one neighbor, who lived at a short distance from him. Powell had a wife and three children, his neighbor had a family also.—They had frequent intercourse with the Indians, who were apparently very civil and friendly for upwards of two years after their settlement in that part of the country.—Soon after the battle of Tippacanoë, (of which Powell and his neighbor had not heard a syllable) to wit, on the 27th day of October, 1811, about twilight in the evening, the cabin of Powell was attacked by a number of Indians. His wife and eldest son were shot dead, and the other two children were killed with a tomahawk. Powell himself was shot through the body, and then tomahawked in a most shocking manner, the Indians having given him between twenty and thirty wounds, and supposing him dead, stayed his butchering hand and left him. Powell's neighbor and all his family was killed at the same time. Powell was left in that dreadful situation until morning, enduring the most exquisite pains of body from his numerous wounds—his darkness of mind no pen could describe: the darkness of the night was rendered tenfold horrible by the surrounding scene, while the "king of terrors in his most terrific form was staring him in the face. As soon as it was light, he saw an Indian approaching him, whom he recognized to be an old acquaintance; a Shawnee chief named the *Little Captain*. Powell besought the savage to put an end to his misery.—

The *Little Captain* gazed at him awhile, and said, "no, no, the *Great Spirit* won't let me kill you." He then dressed his wounds, telling him it was the *Prophet's* orders not to kill any whom the *Great Spirit* would not let die; (meaning perhaps that where the life of a victim was preserved, as it were, by a miracle, as was the case with Powell, it intimated that it was the pleasure of the *Great Spirit* that such a person should live.) Powell thinks the Indians are excellent surgeons—they cured his wounds with the nicest skill and most astonishing rapidity, although most of the bone of his left thigh was taken out during the cure.

As soon as practicable Powell was carried to the *Old Shawnee Town*, situated about twenty miles from Lake Erie; there, after he had continued about eight moons, he got acquainted with the famous *Bird*—he saw his thumb nails twisted off by the Indians, in endeavoring to make him disclose some plot which they suspected.—After *Bird* had got away and was brought back, Powell heard him adjudged to *three day's burning*, and all the white prisoners in the town were compelled to be witnesses of the distressing scene, *Bird's* hand was burnt off, and one of his arms was consumed to the bone; when providentially a Scotchman purchased his life for a gallon of rum, as stated in *Bird's* story.

Powell remained with the savages upwards of four years: he was a slave to the *Little Captain*, who repeatedly threatened him with certain death should he attempt to make his escape, and who also reckoned his scalp among his trophies of victory, often talking of taking it off.—Thus Powell lived in continual fear for his life. He learned to speak the Shawnee language fluently, and got acquainted with the manners and customs of the Indians. He says they can scarcely be called idolaters in the common acceptation of the word, for they worship the *Great Spirit*, whose place of

special residence they conceive to be in the sun: they do not render religious homage to any creature. The *Prophet* is a grand impostor, not more remarkable for the ugliness of his person than for the deformity of his mind—a wretch destitute of feeling and abandoned to every thing that is bad.—To this demon in human form may be attributed most of the enormities committed by the savages in the late war. He had a liberal education, and he had been instructed in the Christian religion, having been designed for a Roman catholic priest. He therefore sins against knowledge.—This impostor made the credulous Indians believe that the earthquakes in 1812, were occasioned by his *shaking himself*, and that he had done it to punish them for not fighting better against the Americans. He also told them that he had stopped a large hole at the bottom of Lake Erie, which occasioned the unusual rise of the water in the lake. Being able to foretel eclipses, he derived not a little consequence from that circumstance. Powell related a number of anecdotes concerning the Indians, but we have not room to insert them here.

When Powell had remained prisoner about 40 moons, he concerted a scheme with a couple of women who were prisoners in the same town, of effecting their escape. There was an old wigwam standing in the town, in which they agreed to conceal *jerked venison*, &c. as they could obtain it, until they could accumulate sufficient for their purpose. Provisions were deposited in that place. The women had concealed two tomahawks. As Powell was coming out of the old wigwam one night, he was discovered by an Indian who had been a notorious and bitter enemy. The alarm was given; Powell was secured and tied to a post in his master's wigwam. In the morning the old wigwam was torn down, and the provisions and tomahawks were found. Every circumstance was against Powell, and he had nothing to expect but a *three days burning*.—He says it came into his head to tell a lie, and, if possible, throw the whole blame upon his accuser. He accordingly stated to his master, that notwithstanding appearances were against him, still he was innocent; that his master knew how inimical the Indian had been towards him; that undoubtedly he had taken this method to ruin him. The *Little Captain* seemed somewhat staggered, and concluded not to burn him until he should consult the *Big Captain*: The *Big Captain* carried the case to the *Prophet*, who consulted the *Great Spirit*, and decided that Powell must be burnt until he would confess who were his accomplices, as it was evident others were concerned with him, from the circumstance of their being two tomahawks concealed in the old cabin. The decision of the *Prophet* is conclusive. The unhappy Powell was stretched upon his back on the ground, and secured with thongs. The white prisoners, as usual, were brought to witness his torments. The two women who were concerned with him in the plot, were exceedingly agitated, expecting every moment that Powell would bring them out; for then their destruction would be inevitable. Fire was occasionally put to Powell's right hand until it was nearly consumed. At this time Powell says his feelings were indescribable—eternity, with all its important consequences, rushed upon him with such overwhelming concernment, that he, for a while, forgot the excruciating torments his body was enduring, and

felt the full force of the expression of the poet,

"Sure, 'tis a serious thing to die."

—He was determined to make no discoveries—because if he had revealed the truth, not only his own life, but that of the two women would have been the forfeit. He spoke to the Little Captain, and observed that as he (Powell) was innocent, the captain ought to take a tomahawk, and despatch him at once. The captain replied he had all along suspected his innocence. The fire was removed for a while. The Big Captain and the Prophet were again consulted; and as Powell had so long stood the ordeal of fire, the Great Spirit had admitted he was innocent. Powell, to his inexpressible joy, was released. Agreeably to a custom of the Indians, Powell now had it in his power to inflict the same punishment on his accuser, who was tied down for burning—but forgave him on his paying the ham of a large buck, which act of humanity gained him the love and friendship of the Indians during his stay among them. Powell says he saw one prisoner, a Kentuckian, burned three days before he expired. In December last, a Canadian by the name of Randall M'Donald, purchased Powell's liberation from captivity, and at the same time obtained the freedom of E. Jones, John Anderson, and Sarah Price. They were taken to Kingston, from thence to Quebec, where they experienced M'Donald's hospitality until the 1st of June last, then receiving 5 dollars each, they proceeded to the United States.

Ages of Authors.—Some authors have been remarkable for longevity. Solon, Juvenal, Bacon, Buffon, and Rollin, were 80—Plato and Magliabechi, 81—Lycurgus, Crousaz, Voltaire and Bishop Barlow, 85—Crevillon and Whithy, 88—Diogenes, Sophocles, St. Evremont and Walter, 90—Jerome and Sir Christopher Wren, 91—Cornaro and Hesiod, 100—Hippocrates was 104—Democritus 109—and Epimenides, 154.

Ages of Musicians.—Hase and the Elder Bach died at the age of 80; Matheson at 82; Pepush at 85; Telemont at 86; Tellis and Rosengrave at 87; Child at 90; Corelli and Corvetto at 96; and Creighton at the age of 97.

Ages of Painters.—Painters too are remarkable for the age to which they respectively arrive. Snyders lived to 78—Claude Lorain and Albani to 82—Teniers to 84—Michael de Crayer to 95—and Titian to 92.

LATEST FROM ALGIERS.

Bosjon, Oct. 21.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the brig Bordeaux-Packet, 32 days from Havre, by this arrival, we have been politely furnished by a friend with Paris papers to Sept. 14, from which we are enabled to make the following translations:

OFFICIAL ARTICLE.

Paris, Sept. 23, 1816.

The President of the Anti-Barbarian Institution had yesterday, a private audience of his majesty; who, before he passed into his cabinet, publicly complimented the President upon the accomplishment of the great object of their wishes and labours, by the brilliant success of the combined expedition against Algiers;—the news of which had been received by his majesty in a despatch from the French Consul, residing in that regency.

—The immediate result of this great success, ably conducted by Lord Exmouth, has been, besides the destruction of the piratical cruizers, the liberation of all the Europeans in slavery and the abolition of the capture of them in future.

The details of the operation of this signal act of vengeance against the nest (foyer) of the piratical system, we shall not delay officially to publish. In the mean time the following particulars are authentic.—*Moniteur.*

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

News has been received from Algiers, to the 31st of August. The English fleet came in sight of that place the 27th, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to the number of 32 sail, of which six were Dutch.

After an unavailing attempt at negotiation, Lord Exmouth moored his vessels of the line within half cannon shot from the batteries of the port and rode; placing his own ship, the Queen Charlotte, at the entrance of the port, and so near the wharves, that his yards touched the houses; and his guns, taking the interior of the port in reverse, overthrew all the Algerine artillery men, who were entirely uncovered and exposed.

The Algerines sustained the fire of the English for upwards of six hours, and their fury appeared to increase, when the English officers demanded leave to embark, and to attack a *chemise soufre* (carcase) to the principal Algerine frigate which blocked up the entrance of the harbour, and set her on fire. This enterprise was crowned with complete success. The wind from the west being strong, the flames were immediately communicated to the whole squadron, and FIVE FRIGATES, four sloops of war and thirty gunboats, became a prey to the conflagration. The city suffered less, notwithstanding the bombs did considerable damage.

The English sustained a very heavy loss.—It is estimated that a thousand men were lost on each side. One of the Algerine frigates, in flames, was driven by the wind upon Lord Exmouth's ship, which compelled him to cut her cables, and retire, for some time, from the combat. It is said, she has lost two hundred of her crew. His Lordship was wounded, and a captain of one of the frigates was killed. The Dey did not cease, during the whole action, to pass from post to post, animating his soldiers.

On the 28th, the English squadron anchored in the great harbour, but out of cannon shot from the town. On the 29th, an armistice was concluded, upon the basis which Lord Exmouth had previously proposed. The following are the principal conditions:—

1st. The Algerine regency consents to abolish the slavery of Europeans in Algiers; and, in consequence, to set at liberty, immediately, all Europeans in captivity.

2d. As a reparation for the wrongs done at Bona and Oran, the regency shall remit to England the 370,000 dollars which have been sent by the Neapolitans to Algiers.

3d. Consular presents shall be abolished; but as it is the usage of the East, they may be admitted as personal presents, on the arrival of a new consul, and given in his own name, but shall never exceed 500 pounds sterling.

4th. The kingdom of the Netherlands, in consequence of the co-operation of the Dutch squadron

in the expedition, shall enjoy the same privileges as England.

5th. A new treaty shall be formed between England and Algiers, in which the kingdom of the Netherlands shall be included.

Other articles of the armistice stipulate that the regency shall preserve the right of making war upon certain European powers; but that those of their subjects who may fall into their hands, shall never be made slaves, but treated as prisoners of war.

From Buenos Ayres.

We have been favoured by a mercantile house in this city with the *Buenos Ayres* official Gazette of the 17th of August last; which, amongst other articles, contains a minute detail of the several actions that took place in April, between the patriots, commanded by Manuel Padilla, and the royalists of Peru, under Tacon; by which it appears that the latter had been constantly beaten, and obliged to retreat in disorder, leaving behind a great number of wounded; among them, several of the principal officers. Gen. Padilla attributes the success of the patriots to the energy and spirit that pervaded the people of every class throughout the country, more especially the ladies—among whom is particularly mentioned the lady of the commander in chief, Gen. Padilla; and also, *Donna Juana Azurduy*, who, at the head of 30 privates and 200 countrymen, had put to flight the enemy in several rencontres: in one of which she, in person, wrested from an ensign of a company the colours which had been presented them for their bravery manifested in the conquest of the cities of La Paz, Peru, Arequipa, & Cuzca. The colours were richly embroidered, and on the flag were figures emblematic of their valor.

[*New-York E. Post.*]

Quack Doctor.

At the superior court of the state of New Hampshire, holden at Keene, last week, a case was tried in which *Pedda Day* sued John L. Dexter, a Quack Doctor, for damages, for malpractice in his profession. In attempting to cure a sore on the plaintiff's ankle, which the defendant pretended was a cancer, he destroyed the flesh and muscles to the bone, cut off the tendons and cords, and entirely destroyed the use of the ankle and foot. It was stated by respectable surgeons, called as witnesses, that the treatment was grossly improper. The defendant pretended to have acquired his skill from the Indians. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, \$400 damages.

Notice to Mariners.

On the 1st day of November next, the light at Charleston, S. C. which is now a fixed one, will be altered to a REVOLVING LIGHT. At the distance of 8 or 9 leagues, the time of darkness will be twice to that of light. As you approach it, the time of darkness will decrease, and that of light increase, until you get within three leagues, when the light will not wholly disappear, but the greatest strength of light will be as one to forty-four.

A light house is now building on Point Judith, and will be lighted on the 15th November next, and contain a REVOLVING LIGHT, to distinguish it from Newport light, which is a fixed one. It will

be built of stone, 40 feet high, and the lamps will be 60 feet above the level of the sea.

A light house is building on *Point Gammon*, (south side of Cape Cod) which makes the north side of *Hyannes Harbour*. The light house stands on the S. W. extremity of the point, and bears N. N. W. from the noted rocks called the *Bishop* and *Clerks*. It will be lighted on the 25th November next, and contain a FIXED LIGHT.

Such printers as are disposed to *diffuse light*, will please to publish the above, and oblige,

Respectfully,

EDM. M. BLUNT.

New-York, Oct. 17, 1816.

SUMMARY—FOREIGN & DOMESTIC.

FOREIGN.

It will be perceived by the account of the attack on Algiers, that the English have only stipulated for the release of *Europeans*, and the abolition of the practice in future is provided for only as it respects *Europeans*. The English have by this paid America a high, though we believe, an unintentional compliment; they have said in effect, "America needs none of our assistance—she is able to provide for herself. They have already set us the noble example of demanding and compelling the release of their countrymen from Algerine slavery. We will not therefore wrest from her the honor to which she is entitled, by attempting to provide for her when she needs no aid."

It is stated, in addition to the preceding account, that the Dey was dissatisfied with the measures taken by his minister of Marine, and had cut off his head. The American squadron remained in the Road of Naples on the 28th August, and by a regulation of the squadron, the indiscriminate visit of all persons thereunto was prohibited. The king of Prussia was about to leave Toplitz for Silesia; the expected meeting of the sovereigns was therefore was not to take place: Prince Oscar is named Vice Roy of Norway, and Count Moerner, governor of the province, will act as his mentor.

The London Times says, that Mr Pinkney, the American minister, presented his letters of credence to the king of the Two Sicilies, on the 8th of August. Several vague reports of the demands of our minister upon the court of Naples have appeared, as might be expected, in the English papers; we do not deem them of sufficient importance to republish.

The king of Wirtemberg has acceded to the treaty of the holy alliance.

The bank of Hamburg has been re-established some time ago, and has resumed its accustomed transactions.

The agent of Christophe at Hamburgh, continues to recruit artists and scavans.—A Hessian officer has been appointed chief of the Haytian artillery, with a very large salary.

The king read the oath of Count Serrurier, as Marshal of France, on the 2d of September.

The British ministers have determined to establish a naval depot at Ceylon.

Mr. Richard Meade, American consul at Cadiz, is still confined in prison.

The Paris papers state that America have fixed their standing army at 18,000 men, and augmented the marine—*Seventeen ships of the line and twenty-two frigates* are now on the stocks; and

there are building, in addition to these, *twenty steam frigates*. A committee appointed to digest a plan for the re-organization of public education have concluded their operations; the subject will be discussed in the council of ministers before being presented to the two houses. On the 4th of June the French ambassador landed at Constantinople, and on the 24th visited the grand Vizier.

The British parliament has been prorogued until the 4th of November next. The harvest of barley and corn are said to be abundant in England. The manufactures of Manchester are again resuming their activity. On the 7th August there was an eruption of mount Vesuvius, which lasted several hours. The plague has ceased at Corfu. Austria has placed in a state of defence all the frontiers of Dalmatia, Styria and Illyria.

A large quantity of snow fell in the environs of London on the morning of the 30th of August.

The Austrian general, Nugent, is said to have accepted the command of the Neapolitan army, and had appeared in uniform before the king.

Contradictory accounts are in circulation at Trinidad, as to the success of the Royalists and Patriots, in the Province of Valencia. One says that the commander of the Patriots Sir George M'Gregor, had given battle to the Royalists, and had defeated them; another states that he was defeated. The seamen on board of British vessels at Buenos Ayres are said to desert as soon as they arrive there, and enter on board of privateers under Buenos Ayres colours. Charles H. Hall, Esq. it is said, is appointed consul from Trinidad to the eastern States, including New York.

Gen. Miranda died lately in prison, in irons, at Cadiz.

Mr. Prince Saunders, and four Professors for the Royal College of Hayti, arrived at Cape Henry, August 21, from London.

On the 13th of August the king, queen, and whole royal family of Hayti, came from the palace in the country to Cape Henry, and celebrated in great style a fete in honour of the queen.

DOMESTIC.

It is understood that our naval force in the vicinity of New Orleans have been instructed to put to sea and protect our flag from Spanish insult, and that the Congress frigate, captain Morris has been ordered to cruise in that quarter—we may therefore expect that any insult offered will be promptly retaliated.

By a letter from Portland, received in Boston, we are informed that a serious skirmish took place about the 1st inst. between some American fishermen and the inhabitants of the Island of Grand Manan. The islanders first sent boats to drive away the fishermen, but were compelled to fly themselves. A revenue cutter was then sent, and dispersed the fishermen, who soon after returned; and the islanders again seeing them, sent out their boats, but unable to resist the fishermen, they broke and made for the shore, whence they were pursued into a wood, where a skirmish ensued, in which several were killed on both sides.

The Legislature of Connecticut, at their present session, have passed an act prohibiting the banks of the state from issuing bills less in amount than one dollar, and prohibiting, after the first of March next, under penalty of one dollar, the passing such bills issued by any bank.

A bill is before the same legislature, providing for the exemption from taxes of cotton & woollen manufactories and the buildings attached to them, where there is a capital of \$ 5000 or upwards invested; also exemption from military duty, and from the poll tax, all persons employed in such manufactories; also exempting from taxation all lands exclusively appropriated to the cultivation of hemp and flax. A bill is also before the Assembly relative to the building of a state penitentiary at or near Newgate.

In Connecticut only two of the members of the 14th congress are re-elected to the 15th—Messrs. Pitkin and Mosley. The legislature of Vermont met on the 11th inst.; and on counting the votes it appeared that Gov. Galusha had a majority of 3170 votes. In the assembly there is a republican majority of 40—Wm. A. Griswold speaker, W. D. Smith clerk, Wm. Slade, jr. secretary of state.—The legislature of New-Jersey assembled on the 22d inst.—strength of parties in that body are, 23 democrats and 18 federalists in assembly—in council, 8 democrats and 5 federalists:—majority in joint meeting, 8 democrats. In Maryland five republicans and four federalists are elected to the 15th congress. Gen. Wm. H. Harrison is elected to congress from Ohio, to supply the place of Jno. McLean resigned, and also a member of the 15th congress. Exchange between Boston and Baltimore is 7 per cent. in favor of Boston.

George Madison, late gov. of Kentucky, died on the 15th inst. at Paris, in that State, after a tedious illness. The lt. gov. Gabriel Slaughter will administer the government for four years, as the constitution does not provide for a new election.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK.

Our friends at a distance continue to send us occasionally notes on the *Merchants' Bank of Alexandria* in payment for the NATIONAL REGISTER, believing, probably, that they are as good as those of the other banks of this District. In order to prevent a further circulation of this paper, among the honest and unsuspecting citizens at a distance, we deem it a duty we owe to society and to ourselves to state, what is really the fact, that these notes here are worth no more than *one quarter* of their nominal amount, and but few persons will take them even at that. From many circumstances lately come to our knowledge, we are induced to believe it as arch a piece of swindling as ever was practised upon the public, by any banking institution. We were informed by a gentleman a few days ago, that he intends soon to expose a few of the stockholders, who suppose they are unknown, if they do not come forward and manifest a disposition to act honestly.

Memorandum.

Subscribers and agents who have not forwarded their respective dues for the current year of the Register, will oblige by doing so immediately.—They will recollect that we are placed in rather an awkward situation—we cannot ask those for pay who are in arrears, without offending those who have been prompt in their payments; except we tax ourselves with the trouble and expense of sending a circular, and them with postage. Payment may be made in any current bank notes in the United States; and, when the amount of one year is enclosed, may be sent at our expense.